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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864. NO. 5.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

For the Globe.

Returned Home---The Pa. Reserves.

They have come home—home to the spot
That loved them long ago;
To scenes with tender memories fraught,
Dies holy as earth may know!

They have come home; long they've strayed,
Rocked on the billows foam;
Toiled o'er the mountain, thro' the glade;
But now they have come home!

They have come home, to gaze once more
On the hill, and dale, and stream
Where, in more peaceful days of yore,
Life seemed like a blessed dream.

Alas! since then, how have the years
Gone slowly, darkly by;
Full many a sod is wet with tears!
Full many a heart doth sigh.

They have come home, again to clasp
The loved in a fond embrace;
A father's trusted hand to grasp
And look on his time worn face.

They have come home to a mother's heart,
To a mother's yearning love;
Who wept when the hour came to part,
And bade them trust in Him above.

Yes, yes, they have come home to see
The loving, the tried and true,
Who saw them go at their country's call,
And bade them a fond adieu.

Alas! that such a joyous day
Should mingle with a weight of pain
For the brave, who slumber far away,
On many a battle plain.

They have come home, while others rest
In the graves of distant lands;
Or slumber down in the ocean's heart
On it's couch of gleaming sands.

Our tears for them! Our tears for those
Who shall miss them by their side,
And comfort them in their bitter woes,
For the dear ones who have died.

They've come! they've come! Ye've waited long,
Their place by the glowing hearth;
Ye've heard the voice of song,
And well known sound of mirth.

They meet you round the joyous board,
And sit in the vacant chair;
And grateful thanks to heaven were poured,
As they came to meet you there.

M.

Pine Grove, Union tp.

Address of the Union State Central Committee

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In the midst of a fierce conflict for the national life—responding to calls for large reinforcements to enable our armies successfully to combat with traitors—cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxation to supply the Government with money to the war- and submitting to an immense increase in the prices of living, the people of Pennsylvania have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a prosperity. and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while engaged in the prosecution of a war. In the trials of this bloody war, with the struggle just reaching its climax, the people of Pennsylvania suddenly find themselves involved in a political contest invested with the highest importance, because fraught with the most momentous issues. Ordinarily, heretofore, political contests meant only a choice of policy as to the manner of administering the Government The struggle of parties was for the possession of the powers of Government, and merely to control their operations. Now, however, our political contests have resolved themselves into a direct and a positive issue for the safety and the permanence of the Government; because, politically as well as sectionally, the contest at the ballot-box and in the battle field must decide whether the Union shall exist or perish with the triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties. Hence the unwanted importance with which our political campaigns are now invested. Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the Government. They are composed of friends and enemies of that Government. To choose between there parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all that are not fairly for the Government will be justly recognized as its enemy. Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our political contests, we have an excuse as well as a justification for entering on the contest fast approaching, for the amendments of the Constitution, with all the zeal in our nature, and all the devotion that should characterize the patriot and the lover of his country in his effort to serve it.

It would seem that on an amendment to the Constitution granting the soldier a right to vote there should be no division. Among a free people particularly, who are admitted always to be the most intelligent, such a right should be so well grounded in common and statute law as to need no action, at this late day, for its exercise and vindication. The soldier, in all lands, alike among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the highest honors conferred by the governments beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices, and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for the poet, subjects for the painter, and material for the historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honor—one which elicited the noble rivalries compatriots, and, where civilization refined the instincts and elevated the character of men, war has been conducted as to force combatants to respect and honor each other's qualities—the victor still to treat the vanquished as a MAN. The Constitution and laws expressly declare that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for high crimes of which he shall be charged and proved guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose oaths bind them to do him entire justice. He must be insured a trial by a jury sworn impartially to consider his case If found guilty, the sentence of his judges may result in his disfranchisement—but disfranchisements is not aimed at as a result of his punishment. Disfranchisements as a direct punishment is only made to follow the highest crime known against the State. Yet in the face of these facts, and in opposition to all equality, there are those in the State who insist that disfranchisement should follow the highest service which a man can perform for his Government. There is a strong party to-day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controlled by able leaders and sustained by astute and learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier—the perilling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic endearments, the sacrifice of business interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts, forfeit for these thus engaged all political right, every franchise of a free-born or institutionally adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniquity of such a claim is at once apparant, however it has been maintained by our highest judicial tribunals. Its injustice can only be sustained by sophistries founded in the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the Constitution and laws are made plain and rendered explicit on this subject, and posted where every where every man can read and understand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government in the confidence and respect fo the governed—just so soon do we make our good old State worthy of the past valor of her sons, and glorious in the future. American citizenship has its virtues, and these their merits. Each virtue can only be exalted by serving the Government under which they flourish; but if that service is made a badge of degredation, will it not be more natural for men of honor and spirit and true courage to resist its rendition than voluntarily to accept its duties? The citizen soldier feels when he takes up arms it is to defend, not destroy, his political rights. The man who sacrifices his business interests, and for a stipulated time surrenders his personal liberty, cannot understand why he should be deprived of his political rights. The service of arms does not blunt the judgement or blur the ability of a citizen to exercise the elective franchise. It rather gives him a new title to the enjoyment of such a right, and fits him for the highest privileges of a free Government. Unlike the masses of Europe, the great body of the American people are intelligent, possessed of education affording the highest knowledge. While war for a time may change the habits of such a people it cannot effect their sense of justice, their appreciation of power, and their love of Government. *It cannot lessen their ability for self-govern ment.* If it could, the war in which we are now engaged for the defence of the Government and the safety of the public weal had better be stopped immediately.

The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisement of the soldier. In the olden time the Democratic leaders, such as Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder, and Shultze insisted that the elective franchise followed the flag under which a soldier fought. If that flag was potent, on the sea and the land, to protect a man in war, why should it not possess the other virtues of continuing his political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel above which it waved the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or clime in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right in the wilds of the chapparel, the heats of the seashore, the din of conflict, and in the shadow of battlemented castles, the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts. If men fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the Government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the questions at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, G. W. Woodward, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor judicially denied the soldiers the exercises of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government, which seeks to degrade a freeman while periling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies all right to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the rights of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defence.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his service is such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely and even almost wholly composed of their partisan followers. When they were most clamous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principal, opposed politically to these leaders, were most earnest and even persistent in its advocacy. To them it was a principle of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too noble to be rejected—too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defence and those who run no danger of life, limb or property in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August ensuing this question will come practically before the people of Pennsylvania.

We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the creed which we adore, if we failed to avow in advance our approval of granting this great right to our brave defenders. Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army. They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free Government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors, to say to them, "*You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your positions must be with the slaves of the South—among the disgraced and degraded of God's children?*" We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by—galling neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capital of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Government to a returned Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, WINE FORNEY, } Sec'ys.

Order of General Sherman.

Punishment of Guerillas, Emissaries, and their Sympathizers.

The following letter is published to the people of Tennessee and Georgia, living within the limits of the Department of the Cumberland, for their information, as expressing the sentiments of the Department commander. The same instructions are hereby given to post and district commanders, and the same penalties imposed upon all murderers, robbers, incendiaries, and raiders, their aiders and abettors, and any person, upon well-founded accusation of having violated his oath of allegiance to the United States, will be brought to trial before a military commission as a traitor.

Headquarters Military Div. of the Miss., In the Field,
Big Shanty, Ga., June 21, 1864.
General Burbridge, Com'g Dis., Ken'y:

GENERAL: The recent raid of Morgan, and the concurrent acts of men styling themselves Confederate partisans or guerillas, call for determined action on your part.

Even on the Southern 'State Rights' theory, Kentucky has not seceded. Her people, by their votes and by their actions, have adhered to their allegiance to the National Government, and the South would now coerce her out of our Union and into theirs, by the very dogma of 'coercion' upon which so much stress was laid at the outset of the war, and which carried into rebellion the people of the middle and border slave States.

Put politics aside, these acts of the so-called partisans or guerillas are nothing but simple murder, horse stealing, arson, and other well defined crimes which do not sound so well under their true name as more agreeable ones of warlike meaning.

Now, before starting on this campaign, I foresaw, as you remember, that this very case would arise, and I asked Governor Bramlette to at once organize in each county a small, trustworthy band, under the sheriff if possible, and at one dash arrest every man in the community who was dangerous to it; and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages, and cross-roads, who had no honest calling, the material out of which guerillas are made up; but this sweeping exhibition of power doubtless seemed to the Governor rather arbitrary.

The fact is, in our country *personal liberty* has been so well secured that *public safety* is lost sight of in our laws and Constitution; and the fact is we are thrown back one hundred years in civilization, law, and every thing else, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil if somebody don't arrest our downward progress. We, the military, must do it, and we have right and law on our side. All governments and communities have a right to guard against real and even supposed danger. The whole people of Kentucky must not be kept in a state of suspense and real danger, lest a few innocent men should be wrongfully accused.

1st. You may order all your post and district commanders that guerillas are not soldiers, but wild beasts, unknown to the usages of war. To be recognized as soldiers, they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed armed and equipped by recognized belligerent power, and must, if detached from a main army, be of sufficient strength, with written orders from some army commander, to do some military thing. Of course, we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent power, but deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts, and nationality—admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country, where laws and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices.

2d. The civil power being insufficient to protect life and property, *ex necessitata rei*, to prevent anarchy "which nature abhors," the military steps in, and is rightful, constitutional and lawful. Under this law, everybody can be made to "stay at home, and mind his and her own business," and if they won't do that, can be sent away, where they cannot keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery, and insult.

3d. Your military commanders, provost marshals, and other agents, may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville, and when you have enough, say three or four hundred, I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through their guerilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony with laws and a future of their own. If they won't live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why we will kindly send them to another, if not a better land, and, surely, this would be a kindness to them, and a God's blessing to Kentucky. I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this; nor does a full and generous love of country, "of the South," of their State or county, form a cause of banishment, but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied, and that makes war the *pretext* for murder, arson, theft in all its grades, perjury, and all the crimes of human nature.

My own preference was and is, that the civil authorities of Kentucky will and could do this in that State, but if they will not, or cannot, then we must for it must be done. There must be an "end to strife," and the honest, industrious people of Kentucky and the whole world will be benefitted and rejoiced at the conclusion, however arrived at.

I use no concealment in saying that I do not object to men or women having what they call "Southern feeling," if confined to love of country, and of peace, honor, and security, and even a little family pride, but these become "crimes" when enlarged to mean love of murder, of war, desolation, famine, and all the horrid attendants of anarchy.

I am, with respect, your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

By command of Maj. Gen. Thomas.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Chief of Staff.
Official:
GERHARD HOFFMAN, A. A. G.
Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Commanding District of the Ten.

SELF-EVIDENTLY DRUNK.—Old Judge ——, who resides not very far from here, is known as one who never pays a debt if it can be avoided. He has plenty of money, however, and is a jolly rollicking old chap. He gets pretty drunk occasionally, when of course, his friends, who are all his creditors, take good care of him. Not long ago, he fell into the hands of one of the Philistines, to whom he owed a considerable sum, for which he had given his note, and as it was a last chance, the friend dived into the Judge's wallet, took out the amount, and put the note where the money had been.

When the Judge awoke to consciousness, as was his wont, he took out his wallet to count how much money he was out. Finding his purse almost empty, he thundered—

"How did I spend all my money?

"You paid off that note I held," answered the friend,

"Well," muttered the Judge, quietly stowing away his wallet, "I must have been very drunk!"

☞ Tom tell me the greatest lie now, you ever told in your life, and I'll give you a glass of cider. "Me! I never told a lie." That'll do. Boy draw him the cider.

☞ A very handsome young lady down east, they say, went a whole day without going to her looking glass. Her suffering must have been excruciating.

Trapping a Tiger.

A most ingenious mode of tiger killing is that which is employed by the natives of Oude. They gather a large number of the broad leaves of the prauss trees, which much resembles the sycamore, and having well besmeared them with a kind of bird lime, they strew them in the animal's way, taking care to lay them with the prepared side uppermost. Let a tiger but put his paw on one of those innocent looking leaves, and his fate is settled. Finding the leaf sticking to his paw, he shakes it to rid himself of the nuisance, and finding that plan unsuccessful, he endeavors to attain his object by rubbing it against his face, thereby smearing the ropy bird lime over his nose and eyes, and glueing the eyelids together. By this time he has probably trodden upon several more of treacherous leaves, and is bewildered with the novel inconvenience; then he rolls on the ground, rubs his head on the earth, in his effort to get free. By so doing he adds fresh bird lime to his head, body, and limbs, agglutinates his sleek fur together in unsightly tufts, and finishes by hoodwinking himself so thoroughly with leaves and bird lime, that he lies floundering on the ground tearing up the earth with his claws, uttering howls of rage and dismay, and exhausted by the impotent struggles in which he has been so long engaged. These cries are a signal to the authors of his misery, who run to the spot, armed with guns, bows, and spears, and find no difficulty in despatching their blind and wearied foe.

A Patriot's Platform.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax writes a letter to his constituents, in which he says:

I justify the Administration in its denial to suspected traitors and their abettors of the writ of habeas corpus; for, as I read the Constitution, this was the express intent of its framers, when, in time of insurrection, the public safety required it.

I justify it, also, in what is denounced by its enemies as "arbitrary arrests;" and only regret that any thus arrested, against whom there seemed reasonable suspicion, like Marshal Kane and others, were discharged without trial.

I justify a Butler in daring to hang a traitor in New Orleans, and a Burnside in arresting an influential politician for publicly defying and spitting on a military order, deemed essential for the nation's cause.

I heartily approve the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and his solemn declaration that no slave of any State, whether on the border or further South, who fights for his country, shall ever wear the chains of bondage.

I am for the most vigorous exertions to reinforce our armies by the largest possible addition of colored troops, and only regret that the persistent opposition to them by the enemies of the Administration, their Congressmen and their presses, has retarded their organization; when, had they unitedly aided in the work and encouraged it, we might have had, ere now, 400,000 of such soldiers, instead of 100,000 and avoided all impending drafts.

I endorse most heartily the policy of confiscating the property of rebels voluntarily in arms against their country; and who, guiltier than the parricide, seek to involve country and citizen alike in a common destruction.

I am for striking at slavery, the the cause of all our woes. and the progenitor of this gigantic rebellion, with every power under our control—war power of the army, the naval power of the navy, and the proclamation power of the President; and for its final and irrevocable extirpation from the land, by an amendment to the Constitution, which shall make that instrument, as well as the Republic itself, forever free; and thus, also, obey the Divine injunction, "to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

I am against treason, whether it roars its hideous form in front of our patriotic and gallant armies, or under the roof of our capitol; in the streets of New York, or within the borders of Indiana; and I am against any severance of the Union by the sword of rebellion, by a disgraceful compromise, or by a base surrender of the sacred cause in which so many martyrs for the right have so sadly, and yet so bravely fallen.

And, to sum up, I am for Abraham Lincoln—the pilot who shrank not in the darkest hour—and for Andrew Johnson—"faithful among the faithless found"—for the highest offices in the nation's gift, of which they are each so worthy.

Very truly, yours.
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

MARK L. MCCLELLAND, Valparaiso, Ind.

Ingratitude to Parents.

There was once a father who gave up everything to his children—his house, his fields, his goods—and expected that for this his children would support him. But after he had been some time with his son, the latter grew tired of him and said to him:

"Father, I have had a son born to me this night, and there, where your arm-chair stands, the cradle must come. Will you not, perhaps, go to my brother, who has a larger room?"

After he had been some time with the second son, he also grew tired of him and said:

"Father, you like a warm room, and that hurts my head. Won't you go to my brother, the baker?"

The father went, and, after he had been some time with the third son, he also found him troublesome, and said to him:

"Father, the people run in and out here all day, as if it were a pigeon-house, and you cannot have your noon-day sleep. Would you not be better off at my sister Kate's, near the town wall?"

The old man remarked how the wind blew, and said to himself:—'Yes, I will do so; I will go and try it with my daughter. Women have softer hearts.' But after he had spent some time with his daughter, she grew weary of him, and said she was always so fearful when her father went to church or anywhere else, and was obliged to descend the steep stairs, and at her sister Elizabeth's there was no stairs to descend, as she lived on the ground floor.

For the sake of peace, the old man went to his other daughter. But after some time, she too was tired of him, and told him, by a third person, that her house near the water was too damp for a man who suffered from the gout, and her sister, the grave digger's wife, at St. John's, had much drier lodgings. The old man himself thought she was right, and went outside the gate to his youngest daughter Helen. But after he had been three days with her, her little son said to his grandfather:

'Mother said yesterday to cousin Elizabeth that there was no better chamber for you than such a one as father digs.'

These words broke the old man's heart, so he sank back in his chair, and died.

☞ A good story is related of Sully, the painter, a man distinguished for refinement of manners as well as his success in art. At a party one evening, Sully was speaking of a belle who was a great favorite:

'Ah!' says Sully, 'she has a mouth like an elephant.'

'Oh, oh! Mr. Sully! how can you be so rude?'

'Rude, ladies! what do you mean? I say she has got a mouth like an elephant's, because it's full of ivory.'

☞ The Chinese picture of ambition is 'a mandarin trying to catch a comet by putting salt on his tail.'

☞ A little urchin, begging in the city the other day, was asked by a lady who had filled his basket, if his parents were living.

'Only dad, marm,' said the boy.

'Then you have enough in your basket now to feed the family for some time,' said the lady.

'Oh, no, I haven't neither,' said the lad, 'for dad and me keeps boarders; he does the housework and I does the marketin.'

HOW TO RUN UP A WASHING BILL.—A needy swell, who had ventured to give a laundress a single shirt to wash, was astonished when she presented a bill for six pieces, instead of one. "Awh, my good woman," said he, "I gave you but one single article," "True," replied the woman, "but that same one article was so old and ragged that it washed into six pieces. and it would puzzle Old Nick to put them together again."

The eye of the law has become so weak from the want of proper practice in the different courts, that it is going to advertise for a pupil.

A crusty old bachelor says, that Adam's wife was called Eve, because when she appeared, man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

☞ "Awls gone now," said the cobbler, when his last awl snapt in two.

☞ "Ma, what makes sister Ellen shake and shiver so when she sings?' Why, my child, she took a ticket to the opera, and it struck in and gave her the delirium screamers.

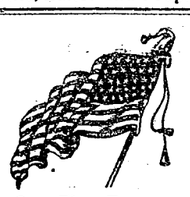
☞ Tom Thumb and wife were robbed of $1,297 at White Hall, New York.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, July 27, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For the Constitutional Amendment

Giving Pennsylvania Soldiers in the Service

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

SPECIAL ELECTION, AUG. 2d, 1864.

☞ Friends of our gallant Soldiers in the field, don't forget the day, and don't fail to vote

"FOR THE AMENDMENT."

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney,
JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.
County Commissioner,
JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.
Directors of Poor,
HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.
HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs
County Surveyor,
D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.
Auditor,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shrinor, 15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 Aaron Mull,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Halliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

SHALL OUR SOLDIERS VOTE?

The Rebel Sympathizers say, No!

LOYAL MEN, RALLY!

We call upon every loyal reader of the *Globe*, to give at least a half day this week to secure a full turn out of the soldiers' friends on *Tuesday next*, the 2d day of August. Many voters in the townships are not aware that so important an election is so near at hand, and it is the duty of every good Union man to make it his business to see such voters before the day of election. The bogus Democrats are working secretly in every township—they have their secret organizations as they had last spring—and their full vote will be out, and we have good reason to believe that it will be cast almost unanimously against the amendment giving the brave soldier the right to vote. It is therefore important that every Union vote in the county should be polled, and they can be if loyal men in each township will take the trouble to rally their friends. The election on Tuesday next is just as important as the Presidential election, and we hope the friends of the soldiers and of the best Government on earth, will turn out to the last man and vote to secure to our brave boys in the hospitals and in the field a voice in the choice of the next President.

Who will say that because a man has shouldered his musket in defence of his country, he must be denied the privilege of a freeman?

TO HEAR the Copperheads talk, one would imagine that "all is lost—all is lost." They will detail to you the most doleful stories of the condition to which Lincoln is bringing our country. Of course, Lincoln is the cause of everything. Lincoln brought on the war. The rebels want to quit and sue for peace, but Lincoln says the war must go on. Lincoln's got a 'fat' thing of it, and he means to hold on to it. Because he will not negotiate with a couple of unauthorized peace traitors in Canada, Lincoln does not want the war to stop. Did any one ever before hear of such a vile slander. Thank God, Lincoln is as far above the traitors North and South, as Heaven is above hell.

☞ Lieut. Green. Dorsey has returned home from the army, looking pretty well worn out. We understand his health compelled him to resign his post as Quartermaster of the 110th. We hope he may soon recover and be ready for any further call.

IF we could find nothing in the Administration to applaud—nothing in our brave and gallant armies to admire—if we could see and feel nothing but despotism in our Government—if we believed that anarchy ruled the hour—if we could see everything to condemn in our armies and everything to applaud in the rebel armies—if we could see such saints in Jeff. Davis, Gen. Lee and all the other rebel officials and Generals, and nothing but weak imbeciles in Gens. Grant, Meade, Hooker, and a host of others, as the traitors of this borough do, we would certainly go South and enter the rebel army, where we would properly belong. We pray the Almighty that one and all may go South and enter the rebel ranks. The war would then be over in a very short time. We would then know who we had to fight, and instead of having an armed enemy in our front and a worse enemy in our rear, we would have them all in our front, the North would be a unit, and that unit would crush this rebellion in a very short time. If our prayers would accomplish this object, we feel assured that every loyal man, woman and child, in the North would never cease praying until every traitor went South and had a rebel musket in his hands. They are not only traitors to the North, but they are traitors to the South, for they have espoused their cause and will not assist them to fight it out, and when you go to lay hands on them, they claim the protection of the very Government they despise. How many Benedict Arnold's are there in the North? Their name is legion.

Commutation on the Draft.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:—"There seems still to be much misunderstanding in reference to the period for which the $300 commutation heretofore paid, will exempt a conscript. The Provost Marshal General has decided this point very clearly, and in order that the decision may be fully understood, we have endeavored thus to simplify its true meaning: *All commutations of* $300, *if made at any time* PRIOR *to February* 1864, DOES EXEMPT FOR THREE YEARS. In February the law was changed so that the payment of $300 henceforth exempted only *for the impending draft;* while since the passage of the act of this month there is no commutation whatever. *All who are henceforth drafted, and are found liable must serve in person or by substitute.* This certainly simplifies the law, so that there need be no difficulty hereafter in comprehending its true meaning and intent."

For the Globe.

Party Spirit.

Now that we are approaching the time of our regular election of Chief Magistrate, and before the contest opens it may be wise for us to stop a moment, and each ask himself, how much he is led by party? Whether in deciding what shall be his course in this campaign, he intends to be governed by his own judgment, or whether he intends to be governed by his party. A great many in times past, have only waited to see what their party laid down as the rule of conduct, not what their country demanded, or their own judgment approved. But it seems to me, at this time we, as citizens have a fearful responsibility resting upon us; and would it not be well to see whether we have not been tyrannized over by party about long enough. The Father of his Country when about to retire to the shades of private life, in speaking of the baneful effects of party, says:

"This spirit unfortunately, is inseparable from our nation, having its root in the strongest passion of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments more or less stifled, controlled or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their *worst enemy.* The alternate domination of one faction over another sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful *despotism.* The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual, and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of the public liberty. Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party, are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it."

If in the days of Washington it was the part of wisdom to *discourage and restrain* party, can it be otherwise now? I know that all more politicians will be ready to cry out, "great is Party," because by it they get position—but we the people ought to begin to see that in "Union there is strength." That if we wish to succeed in our undertaking of conquering the rebels, we ought to be *united.* And I believe all truly loyal men will discard party, and will only ask the question, How can I best serve my country?—What effect will the success of this or that candidate have on the suppression of the rebellion?—Whose success will most encourage the "brave boys in blue" under Grant and Sherman, and most discourage the rebels under Lee and Johnson? We know there are those who cannot get above party prejudice who are honest. And there are those who are determined to use that prejudice to divide us of the North for the purpose of enabling the South to succeed, will we who have brothers and sons battling in the army to put down this rebellion, give "aid and comfort" to their enemies by factious opposition, and seriously, can we fight the administration without giving the rebels *"aid and comfort?"* I as one do not believe that it is possible, and therefore shall not make the attempt, believing as I do, that it was the sworn duty of the President to put down the rebellion by force, and that it is the duty of the army in the field to assist him. So it is the duty of the citizen at home to sustain him. Of course all who are disloyal and who prefer the success of the rebels to the success of the Government, will differ with me, and the only question with them will be, How can I best serve the *rebels?* or if that view of the case looks too much like *treason,* they will try to disguise the truth and hide themselves in the fog of party prejudice, and try to satisfy their conscience with the miserable excuse that their party" is of more importance than anything else. To all such let me remind you that such excuses will not satisfy an intelligent public—will not stand the test of time, and you will yet wake up to the fact that the bed you have made for yourselves "is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it, and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it," and you may live to hate yourselves for the part you have played in this time "that tries men's souls," and if you let your love of party, array you against your country and its defenders, the most bitter ingredient in your cup of remorse will be the fact "that you knew your duty but you did it not."

WAR DEMOCRAT.

☞ As we regard the union and success of the Union Party of this county of more importance than we do a controversy with disorganizers, we shall refrain for the present from replying to any "sorehead" attacks upon us. Those who choose to be blindfolded and made tools of to gratify disorganizers and rebel sympathizers, will have themselves to blame if they "stick in the mud."

The Recent Call for 500,000 Men.

Important regulations of the Provost Marshal General.

The Provost Marshal General has just issued the following instructions and regulations, to be observed by all concerned:

Enlistments.

First—Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect.

Bounties.

Second—The bounty provided by law is as follows:

For recruits, including representative recruits, white or colored, for one year $100, two years $200, three years 300.

The first instalments of the bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruits is mustered in—as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year $33 33. To a recruit who enlists in the army for two years $66 66. To a recruit who enlists in the army for three years $100.

Premiums.

Third—No premiums, whatever, for the procuration of recruits, will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not affect the payment of premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the date of this order.

Fourth—Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished either before or after the draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fact as to whether a man is a recruit entitled to it, shall be noted on the enlistment papers and mustering rolls.

JAMES B. FRY, Prov. Mar. Gen.

☞ We have been kindly permitted to publish the following extract from a letter to Gen. S. Miles Green, from his son Lt. Joseph A. Green, who has been at Campt Stoneman, D. C., for some months, in which are many of the Libby prisoners *recuperating.* The letter is dated Sandy Hook, Md., July 8, 1864.

"I have just ridden round from Harpers Ferry with our Quarter Master. I left Camp Stoneman, Tuesday, 5th inst—got to this place same evening—marched over Md. Heights—on 6th reported to Gen Seigel—at noon got into position, and skirmished that evening, and all next day—advanced our line this morning, and drove the rebels, who are now, *non est.*

I am acting as A. A. Genl., for Col. Young, commanding left wing. I have been very well, but hugely busy—have not had any sleep for three nights and days. Our horses have been without forage since our arrival so that my whole party, men and animals, are pretty well "played out." My noble Major Sawyer steed, stands it finely; yet a few such trips, knocks a $200 horse soon into a *"crow bait."* We have only lost one man from our command. I think we will probably return to Camp Stoneman, in a few days; do not think we will have any more fighting. We have captured several prisoners. Would write more in detail, but have not time.

JOSEPH A. GREEN,
Lt. 13th P. V. C.

Not having heard from the Lieut., since 8th inst., we are informed that the cavalry did not return to Camp Stoneman, but pursued the marauders to Leesburg, captured 80 wagons filled with corn and oats, and many prisoners—and all safe. As many of the Lieutenant's friends desire to hear of his whereabouts, the above extract may gratify them.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 20th.—Information received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated July 11th, says that the usual quiet still prevails along the lines, and were it not for the sound of an occasional gun and some picket firing at a few points, one would suppose that no enemy was within miles of us.

Burnside's men make the most of the noise, the enemy taking every opportunity to fire at the colored troops that occupy a portion of his front, and of course the fire is returned with interest, but without much damage on either side. No desertors came in at this part of the lines, as they say they have no chance to get through without running the risk of being shot, the negroes being so constantly on the alert. But they are coming in at other points daily in squads.

A Sergeant and his squad came in this morning, and all report that thousands are ready to leave as fast as they find an opportunity.

The deserters come principaly from Georgia, Florida and Alabama regiments, and an officer of a regiment from the former State, is said to have gone to his superiors a day or two since, and reported that if his company was not soon relieved he would have none to relieve, as they would have all gone over to the enemy.

They state that they are very short of provisions, particularly vegetables, and seem glad enough when they get into our lines. Strict orders being given that they shall not hold intercourse with our men on the picket, or exchange papers. And one fellow, the other day, who came boldly over and brought a paper with him, was caught and made to stand and wave the paper back and forth for an hour as a punishment.

An attack from the enemy has been expected for the past two days, and last night, from what the desertors reported, it was looked for as certain; but no demonstration was made.

It has looked like rain all the afternoon, but none has fallen yet, and dust continues to envelop everything.

Union Victories in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—I am indebted to one of Gen. Washburne's staff for the following:

On the 5th inst. Gen. Washburne sent out a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from LaGrange; under Major-Gen. A. J. Smith and Brig-Gens. Mower and Grierson, with instructions to move in pursuit of Gen. Forrest and bring him to bay, fight and whip him. He was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake this side. A dispatch from Gen. Smith to Gen. Washburne, received to-day says:

"We have met Leo, Forrest and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them on three different days. Our loss is small comparing with that of the rebels. I bring back everything in good order and nothing was lost."

A scout, since arrived at La Grange, reports the enemy's loss 2,500, and their defeat was overwhelming. It is reported that the rebel General Foulkner and Gen. Forrest were wounded. Gen. Forrest was wounded in the foot and his horse equipments captured.

From other sources I learn that Smith met Forrest near Pontotoc on Wednesday the 13th, and fought him on that day, and also on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupelo, whipping him badly in five different battles. Our loss is said to be less than 300, while that of the enemy was over 2,000.

Defeat of the Rebels by Gen. Crook.

HARRISBURG, July 20.—Important despatches were received here last night, from which it is indicated that our forces are steadily and successfully pursuing the rebels who recently ravaged the eastern portion of Maryland, and that the pursuing party is wresting large amounts of plunder from the rebels.

General Crook, while in the pursuit on Monday last, overtook the enemy at Snicker's Gap, Va., where a sharp and for a time terrific encounter took place. The rebels fought like devils, anxious to save the grain and cattle they had succeeded in carrying that far from Maryland. Gen. Crook, however, was as determined that they should not escape and whipped them thoroughly, capturing over 300 wagons heavily laden with grain, and took many prisoners.

As usual, the enemy left his dead and wounded on the field to be buried and cared for by our troops.

From Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The *Republican*, in an extra, says: The Government is in receipt of a despatch to-day from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga, via. Louisville, in the following words:

Atlanta is not ours yet. Our forces find strong opposition. It seems that we are in possession of a part of the city, but the enemy holds the rest.

Some official despatches received from Gen. Sherman's army, give some details of the fight between the rebel army, under Gen Hood and the Union force in front of Atlanta.

The fight lasted several hours and was very severe. The enemy assaulted our lines in strong force and were repulsed with great slaughter and driven back into the fortifications, leaving from six to eight hundred dead on the ground, who were subsequently buried by our men.

Four thousand rebel prisoners were captured, most of whom had been wounded and left on the field.

Our loss is reported at about fifteen hundred.

Gen. Sherman has destroyed all the enemy's lines of communication, except the road to Macon, and has probably succeeded in cutting up that by this time.

P. S.—Fighting Joe at his old tricks The semi-official news annexed above relates to the fight of last Wednesday.

General Hooker, commanding the 20th Corps, in advancing his lines on Wednesday, met the enemy in an open field, and a most desperate battle, lasting several hours, was the result. The enemy was thoroughly whipped and driven from the field. After the battle General Hooker reported to Sherman as follows: "I have buried four hundred dead rebels and four thousand wounded lie in my front."

Averell Defeats Early.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A despatch from Gen. Hunter reports the following, just received from Gen. Averell:

NEAR WINCHESTR, July 20, 1864.

Breckinridge divided his force at Berryville last night, sending Early to Winchester and taking the other division towards Millwood.

I attacked and defeated Early today, in front of Winchester, killing and wounding over 300 of hs officers and men, capturing four cannon, several hundred stand of arms and about two hundred prisoners.

General Lilly is seriously wounded and in our hands.

Colonel Board of the 58th Virginia Regiment is killed.

The cannon and prisoners have been sent to Martinsburg.

The enemy's loss in officers is heavy.

The prisoners admit their force to have been five thousand. The commands of Jackson and Imboden, which were present, are not included in the mentioned strength.

LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

A dispatch received to-day from Gen. Sherman states that his loss in the battle of Friday last was less than 2000, while that of the enemy cannot be less than 7000, owing to the advantage Sherman took of their effort to turn his left column. There is no official information to show our forces have entered Atlanta.

Maj. Gen. MPherson, during the battle, became separated from his staff, and was killed by sharp-shooters firing from an ambuscade. The loss of Gen. McPherson is deeply deplored by the Government, and will fill the hearts of all loyalists with sadness and gloom.

After Gen. McPherson's death, Gen. Logan assumed command of his grand division.

Our forces had obtained possession of the elevated ground on the northeast of the town, and that siege guns had been mounted which commands the place; the rebels were burning their stores preparatory to a retrograde movement. Everybody feels confident that Atlanta, by this time, has fallen into our hands.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Lc. Fa. & Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 8th day of August, A. D 1864, at two o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit:

All that certain two story frame house or building, situate in West township, Huntingdon county, and adjoining the village of Mooresville on the north side of the road leading to Hollidaysburg, adjoining lands of William Moore and the village of Mooresville aforesaid, being thirty feet on said road or towards said road, and extending back forty four feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Neff, Wm. Moore and R. M. Cunningham, building committee for the subscribers to the Mooresville High School.

Also—All the following tract of land situate in Tod township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Lewis Corbin, on the east, Betsey Chambers, on the south, Polly Chambers, on the west and Hugh Morrison on the north; containing one hundred and thirty two acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dr. Robert Baird.

Also—A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Jacob Goodman, John and James Hoop, Thomas Gorsuch, Charles McCarthy, Samuel Secrist and others, containing about one hundred and ten acres, about forty acres cleared, and under cultivation, with a log house, barn and stable thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Stell.

Also—A part of a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Alexandria, fronting forty feet on the turnpike road running through the said borough, and running back, at right angles—feet, to an alley or old road, adjoining lot of Abraham Piper on the east, and lot of Enoch Kline on the west, having thereon erected a shop twenty feet by thirty feet, with a shed attached.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Piper.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to a lot of ground situate in the village of Manor Hill, Barree township, Huntingdon county, fronting on the road or street, leading through said village, and adjoining lands of Mrs. Samuel Myton and Geo. Plank, and has thereon erected one two story frame house, stable and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Hamilton McAllister.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest (being the undivided one half part) in land to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, containing 7500 square feet, neat measure, bounded by the Penna. Canal on the north, lot of Jas. Port on the east, Turnpike road on the south, and cottage farm on the west, having thereon a steam grist and flouring mill, and a large frame store house, &c.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. S. Harrison.

Also—Three acres of land, more or less, situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the south and west by land of Samuel Myers, on the East by land of George Ross and on the north by land of Henry Grazier; having thereon erected a one and a half story log house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew P. Kinney and the widow and heirs of Samuel Kinney dec'd.

Also—All the following tract of land situate in Cass township, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a Pine corner on a tract of land surveyed on a warrant in the name of Hugh Morrison; thence south twenty-eight and three fourth degree west, three hundred and seventy five perches to a pine, thence south twenty degrees east, one hundred and twenty seven perches to a post a long land surveyed in the name of Polly Chambers; thence north twenty-five degrees, east fifty-two perches to a post; thence north sixteen degrees east two hundred and three perches to a pine; thence north thirty two degrees west, thirty nine perches and six tenths to the place of beginning, containing two hundred acres and allowance (being the south easterly part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Hugh Morrison and the same premises conveyed by John Savage to Nicholas Miller by deed dated the 2nd day of August A. D., 1854.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Miller.

Also—All the following tract of land situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a post adjoining Joseph McCoy thence south; thirty-one and a half degrees west one hundred and six and five tenths perches to a stone heap, thence north seventy and three quarter degrees west, seven and eight tenth perches to a stone heap, thence north thirty three and a half degrees west, sixty three perches to a post, thence north forty eight degrees west one hundred and thirty eight degrees and six tenths to a post, thence north thirty and a quarter degrees east, two hundred and thirteen and nine tenths perches to a stone heap, thence south ten and a quarter degrees each, sixty two perches to a stone, thence south eight and a half degrees west, one hundred and forty six and two tenth perches to a stone heap, thence south seventy and three quarter degrees east, one hundred and twenty nine and seven tenth perches to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and fifty one acres and one hundred and nineteen perches.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Flenner.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 20, 1864.

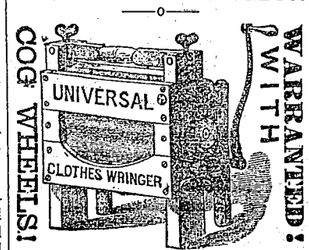
COURT AFFAIRS.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1864, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William R. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every Indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 12th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$12,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	8,50
No. 2½	" " "	7,50
No. 3.	*Small* " "	6,50
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	15,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run by steam or hand.	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { by steam or hand.	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the main shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

GRAND JURORS.

John Booher, farmer, Shirley
John G. Boyer, " Penn
John D. Bering, innkeeper, Cassville
Abraham Baker, carpenter, Walker
G. W. Chilcole, farmer, Cass
Lemuel Cornelius, laborer, Clay
Ephraim Chilcote, farmer, Union
Bazil Devor, merchant, Shirleysburg
Jesse Dieffenbach, merchant, Brady
Archibald Dell, farmer, Union
John Green, laborer, Alexandria
Wm. Geissinger, laborer, Union
Henry Hudson, farmer, Clay
E. D. Heck, plasterer, Clay
Thomas Keith, farmer, Hopewell
James Lee, farmer, Penn
George E. Little, innkeeper, Jackson
D. Porter Moore, farmer, West
John Price, (Rev'd.) farmer, Shirley
J. Morrison Stevens, farmer, Tod
Levi Smith, farmer, Union
J. W. Scott, shoemaker, Dublin
James Stitt, farmer, Dublin
J. A. Shade, M. D., Dublin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Alex. Appleby, farmer, Dublin
Paul Ammerman, agent, Carbon
Jonathan Barnet, farmer, Union
John Booth, " Springfield
James Barnes, " Henderson
Wm. Bricker, " Oneida
Abraham Carothers, " Shirley
Abraham Crain, " Franklin
Adol. Cunningham, farmer, Hopewell
Abraham Cresswell, gentleman, West
Geo. W. Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell
Thomas Duff, plasterer, Jackson
Andrew Decker, farmer, Oneida
Joseph Deaver, farmer, Springfield
T. Fisher, jr. merchant, Huntingdon
Israel Grazier, farmer, Warriormark
Daniel H. Grove, " Penn
Benjamin Glasgow, farmer, Union
M. Garner, of Michael, " Penn
John Geissinger, farmer, Penn
John Hutchison, " Warriormark
Wm. F. Hutchison, " "
John Huyett, " West
Wm. Heren, " Henderson
Geo. Heaton, merchant, Cassville
John Hagan, shoemaker, Barree
John R. Hunter, merchant, West
Joseph Isenberg, carpenter, Walker
David Keller, farmer, Jackson
D. McCabe, silversmith, Huntingdon
Adams McPherren, M. D. Franklin
John McClain, farmer, Carbon
Samuel McVety, " Clay
Wm. A. Oaks, " Jackson
John Piper, " Tod
Samuel Pheasant, " Cass
Decatur Roe, " Porter
Adam Rupert, " Henderson
Jonah J. Read, " Hopewell
Wash. Reynolds, " Franklin
Jacob Stover, shoemaker, Cass
Henry Shaffer, farmor, Cass
W. Stonebraker, carpenter, Franklin
Wm. Vawn, farmer, Tell
Wm. Whittaker, farmer, Juniata
Levi Westbrook, shoemaker Hunt.
G. P. Wakefield, farmer, Shirley
John Weight, farmer, Warriormark.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested; that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 8th day of August next, (1864) to wit:

1. The administration account of John D. Weaver, administrator of the estate of Samuel Smith, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
2. Trust account of Jacob Walter, trustee under the will of John Walter, late of Morris township, dec'd.
3. Administration account of Hays Hamilton, administrator of John Duffield, late of Franklin township, dec'd.
4. Administration account of Wm. Shock, administrator of Benerille Shock, late of West township, dec'd.
5. The trust and distribution accounts of David Black, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to sell the real estate of George Black, dec'd.
6. The account of David Etnier, executor of Elizabeth Etnier, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
7. Administration account of Cyrus Chronister, surviving administrator of Moses Chronister, late of Warriormark township, dec'd.
8. Administration account of H L. McCarthy and Saml H. McCoy, executors of the last will and testament of Jno Brown, late of Brady township, dec'd.
10. The administration and trust accounts of Hon. Jas. Gwin, who, in his lifetime, was the executor and trustee under the will of John Armitage, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., filed by David P. Gwin, administrator of said James Gwin, dec'd.
11. The administration account of Samuel Ralston, Esq. and John Wrye, administrators of Henry Spanogle, late of Warriormark township, dec'd.
12. The account of Benedict Stevens, Esq., administrator of Robt. Madden, late of Clay township, dec'd.
13. The administration account of Frederick Harman, administrator of George W. Gilleland, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
14. The administration account of Samuel Steffey, administrator of Robt Wilson, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
15. The administration account of Levi Dell, executor of Henry Dell, late of Cass township, dec'd.
16. The final administration account of Livingston Robb, acting executor of the last will of James Porter, dec'd.
17. The administration account of John M. Smith and Wm. A. Oaks, administrators of the estate of William B. Smith, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
18. The administration account of George Jackson and Robert Fleming, administrators cum testamento annexo of James Stewart, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
19. Account of Michael Flesher, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Ann Mears, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
20. The account of George Hazzard and Joseph P. Curfman, administrators of the estate of Philip Curfman, late of Cass township, dec'd.
21. The administration account of James Keith, administrator of the goods and chattels which were of Robert Duncan, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
22. The partial administration account of Wilson S. Utts, administrator of the estate of James K. Hampson, late of Brady township, deceased.
23. The account of William Hutchison, executor of the last will and testament of Archibald Hutchison, late of Warriormark township, dec'd.
24. The account of Dr. J. M. Gemmill, executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary M. Wallace, late of Morris township, dec'd.
25. The account of George Gensimore and Cyrus Chronister, administrators of Moses Chronister, late of Warriormark township, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, } Register.
Hunt., July 16, 1864.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$12,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	8,50
No. 2½	" " "	7,50
No. 3.	*Small* " "	6,50
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	15,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run by steam or hand.	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { by steam or hand.	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the main shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

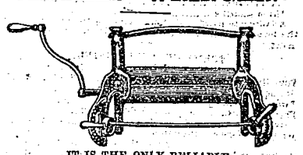
Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT,

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 13, Platt Street. New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one;

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it, to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.

New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 10th of August, A. D. 1864.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of James R. Crownover, deceased, set apart to his wid

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday Morning, July 27, 1864.

Friends of the Soldiers, Rally!

The Constitutional Amendments.

CALL FOR TICKETS.

Election on Tuesday, August 2, 1864.

We are prepared to furnish tickets to the soldiers' friends throughout the county, to be voted on Tuesday next, the 2d of August. We also give a number of tickets on an outside column of this paper, which should be cut out, distributed to neighbors, and voted by every friend of the soldiers. Who will dare deny the brave and suffering soldiers the right of freemen?

The Draft.

The Board of enrollment of this district are desirous of making as many corrections as are proper to be made to the enrollment, and give notice that they will attend to said duty at any time, prior to the 5th day of August next at which time the quotas for the several sub-districts will be established.

They request committees of sub-districts, or respectable citizens to attend at any time previous to said day at the office in Hollidaysburg for said purpose; persons who are over 45 years of age will produce the record of their birth—aliens will be required to make affidavit before a Justice of the Peace—and persons to be exempted for Physical Disabilities must be examined by the Surgeon of the Board.

ALEX. M. LLOYD,
Capt. and Pro. Mar. 17 District.
Hollidaysburg, July 25, 1864.

One Hundred Days Men.

The squad of men which left this place for Harrisburg last week, joined a Columbia company and received a bounty of $60. The company was immediately mustered in and belongs to Col. Fisher's regiment. Two full regiments have been organized at Camp Curtin and left for Washington on Sunday last. It is said that eighteen regiments of the 24,000 men called out for 100 days are now ready for organization in different parts of the State.

Organize.

The Valandingham party men are organizing in every borough and township in the county; and we call upon the Union men to be up and at work—organize—and see that loyal papers are placed in the hands of every honest voter. The *Globe* has now the best circulation in the county, and its subscription list continues rapidly to increase. We will continue to furnish it to advance paying subscription at $1,50 a year, 75 cts. for six months, and 50 cts. for three months. Clubs cannot be furnished at lower rates.

Quartermaster.

We are gratified to learn that our gallant young soldier friend, Adjt. John A. Willoughby of this place, has been appointed Quartermaster of Col. Fisher's one hundred days regiment. No more deserving or better appointment was ever made.

Assessment.

The annual assessment of U. S. taxes for the 17th district has been completed, and the lists are now in the hands of the Collector. The tax in the different counties is as follows:

Blair County.	
Income tax	$10,762 48
Licenses	7,415 00
Carriages, plate, &c.	368 59
Total for Blair county	$18,564 07
Huntingdon County.	
Income tax	$8,810 41
Licenses	5,365 00
Carriages, plate, &c	301 81
Total for Huntingdon co.,	$14,477 22
Mifflin County.	
Income tax	$4,613 42
Licenses	3,315 00
Carriages, plate, &c	99 00
Total for Mifflin co.	$8,027 42
Cambria County.	
Income tax	$1,683 96
Licenses	5,375 00
Carriages, plate, &c.	43 00
Total for Cambria co.	$7,101 96
Total for district	$48,252 67
The monthly tax on manufacturers, &c., for year ending 1st May, 1864, was	114,995 76
Total tax for district	$163,248 43

Grand Concert by the Blind.

Prof. J. E. Righter, a graduate of the Institution for the Blind, respectfully announces to the people of this vicinity, that he and Professor T. E. Wolverton will give a grand concert of Vocal and Instrumental music, in the Academy at Huntingdon, Tuesday July 26th, on which occasion they will be assisted by Mr. G. T. Reybold, a distinguished violinist of Philadelphia, also a graduate of the above named Institution.

In connection with the Concert, Prof. Wolverton will fully explain the mode of instructing the Blind as followed by the Pennsylvania Institution at Philadelphia.

A choice programme will be presented, which will be announced at the concert.

Admission, 25 cents; Children under 15 years, 15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—performance to commence quarter before 8.

THE DRAFT.

The following is a full list of the men drafted for this county on Thursday last. In each township fifty per cent. was added to the deficiency.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Deficiency 19; 38 Drafted.

Thos. Stewart, Thos. Shipton, Wm. Himinger, Benj. Crownover, Jno. Hobaugh, Wm. Keon, Saml. Cummings, Jno. B. Smith, Jas. S. Oaks, Jno. J. Green, Wm. Jackson, (of Jno.) Jno. Brooks, Jas. C. Moore, Saml. B. Ozborn, Jas. Finley, Jos. Huston, Wm. H. Queen, Jas. McGill, David Fleming, Geo. Hall, Thos. D. Withers, Jno. S. Dearmit, Wm. R. Thompson, Wesley Hemiger, Thos. Crawford, Sterrit Cummins, Hiram Sandes, Wm. Walburn, Danl. Troutwine, Wilson Tate, Jno. Flasher, Reynolds Bickott, Jas. H Wilson, Jno. Barr, Davison Murray, John Bouslougn, Elipheus Briglow, Peter Irvin.

BARREE TOWNSHIP.

Deficiency 6; 12 Drafted.

Wesley Silknitter, Silas W. Miller, Jno. L. Walker, Jesse P. Wilson, Saml. Raney, Jacob Steel, Jas. Gettir, Paul Walker, Saml. Johnson, Jas. Ramsey, Burton Green, Barmon T. Green.

PORTER TP. & ALEX. BOR.

Deficiency 3; 6 Drafted.

Jno. L. Laird, David S. Henderson, Miles G. Davis, Jas. A. Daniels, Elias M. Alexander, G. Dorsey Green.

FRANKLIN TP.

Deficiency 3; 6 Drafted.

David Gates, C. W. Hopkins, Geo. Parke, Charles Fryer, Wm. Merrits, Jno. Clark.

WARRIORSMARK TP.

Deficiency 4; 8 Drafted.

Wm. Wilson, Wm. Grazier, Robt. R. Lowery, Fish Houck, Danl. Fry, John Slats, Graffus Weston, Wm. Shellenberger.

HENDERSON TP.

Deficiency 3; 6 Drafted.

Jno. J. Wilon, Wm. Hearn, Jas. Sloan, Wm Sankey, Wm. Stewart, Martin Hess.

JUNIATA TP.

Deficiency 2; 4 Drafted.

Elmer W. Yocum, Jno. Heifner, Wm. Hollingshead, Martin Shultz.

HOPEWELL TP.

Deficiency 2; 4 Drafted.

Jacob Russell, Jno. W. Lytle, David Houpt, Solomon Weaver.

CARBON TP.

Deficiency 85; 170 Drafted.

Wm. Powell, Wm, Donahue, Jno. Donahue, Hugh Owens, Jas. Flannagan, Danl. Shautz, Richard Bean, Thos. Thomas, Jas. Fagerty, Chas. W. Chase, Mich. Gleason, Jno. C. Moore, Christ. Eees, Pat Dhrew, Jno. Sullivan, Wm. Devis, Philip Baith, Jno. Lloyd, Pat Haley, Mich Daugherty, Evan D. Reese, Thos. D. Davis, Jno. Carrol, Mich Reagan, Jno. Rowan, Pat McGowean, Morgan Edwards, David Ritter, Mich. Donahoe, John Pottenor, Peter Mahon, Jno. Gorman, Tim. Cary, Jas Jeffrey, Jno Ford, Isaac Jones, Jno Carter, Geo W Dunlay, Jno Brady, Jno Whitehead, Robt McGlone, Wm Powell, W. Boyles, Benj M Hill, Levi Lions, James M Stewart, Matthew Murray, Thos M Estep, Anthony Cook, Jacob T Berkstresser, Thos Allison, Martin Marra, Pat McCullough, Peter Knede, Barnard Supple, Wm Lewis, Jos Diggens, Jno Hart, Joseph McCullen, Jos L Reed, Mich Higgins, Wm. Brown, Abram Entwistle, Jas White, Jas Dillon, Freak Dorman, Henry Donahoe, Chas Graham, Pat Quinn, Jno Cannon, Jno Mannoge, Mich Cocklin, Jno McGurk, Richard Martin, Geo Mitchell, Manuck Finn, Chas Bothel, Nathan White, Thos T Richards, Wm J Richard, Mich B McHagh, Jno Wash, Jas O'Neil, Saml P Keasant, Jno Kegan, Robt Wiper, Thos Gallihar, Saml C Wilt, Jno Daly, Rev P Hughes, Wm Beverage; Jno Anderson, Jno Whitesides, Wm T Kelly, Saml Reed, Andrew Swoope, Washington Beed, Jas Fagan, Ruse Watkins, Wm Johns, Roger Bower, Rich Reny, Jno Shorts, Anthony Smith, Caleb Heatington, Thos Zeigler, M. Lyons, Wm Swoope, Jno Marck, Jas Lanahan, Chas Nicholas, Jno W Hunneem, Gawns Reister, Wm McClain, Jno J Eddniger, Rich Roland, Henry Beard, Mich Malay, Mich Walch, Mich O'Bryan, Rich Hook, Mich McGrath, Pat Bishop, Bernard Seddy, Mich Mulherron, Thos G. Williams, Jas Peals, Danl Davis, Danl Powell, Fran D Davis, Matthew John, Wm H Houghton, Thos Giles, Jno M Pt ifaney, Geo Ginter Abram Jenkins, Dennis Leaky, Mich O'Bryan, Andrew Moffatt, Thos Hilgrew, Jno Estep, Pat Hammond, Chas Dude, Jno Herrow, John Hatton, Mich Brennan, David W Lewis, David Persing, Robt Williams, Jacob Mears, Jos Cooper, Thos Lobb, Wm Mason, Rich Brace, Mich Gilleese, Andrew Barnett, Chas Backbard, Thos Carroll, Andrew B Donaldson, Mich Leader, Leonard G Doin, Mich Maley, Wm. Hoyns, Hugh Flanagan, Wm M Christ, Jno Smith, Ruddy Boan, Pat McCoffy, Jno Gallaher, Abraham Parts.

TOD TP.

Deficiency 1; 2 Drafted.

Anthony Anderson Abram Chilcote.

CLAY TP.

Deficiency 10; 20 Drafted.

Saml Rupert, Jno Drake, Wm B Long, Jacob Black, Saml L Glasgow, Wm Smyers, Lemuel Cornelius, Val Hassimore, Nich Rider, Elijah G Heck, Oliver Baker, Geo V. Senth. Saml Gisinger, Andrew Shore. Jno H McNevlin, Eli Messamore, David Kyler, Wm J Wagoner, Jacob Rinehart, Benj F Myers.

SPRINGFIELD TP.

Deficiency 7; 14 Drafted.

Wm Cutchall, Jos Ramsey. Thos Wilson, John Lynn, Jno W Heater, Benj Norris, Jno Starr, Oliver Maddan, Theo Ferranburg, Simon Rohrer, Saml B Linn, E J Massomer, David Shore, Jas Cowan.

CROMWELL & ORBISONIA.

Deficiency 12; 24 Drafted.

Wm L Lyen, Jos Booher of Saml, Isaiah Fleck, Jeremiah Shope, Martin Harmon, D. Hooper, Hugh Wilson, David Cook, Peter Curry, Alrah Linn, Duther Hileman, Henry Boblets, John Gallaher, Philip Bollinger, Geo W Clapper, Wm Rinker, Jno M Staar, Thos Chilcote, Nich Ripple, John Flasher, Lewis Hampton, Thos Moore, Wm V Miller, Jno Kelly.

SHIRLEY TP.

Deficiency 5; 10 Drafted.

David S Umbenhour. Jas Baird, Saml Hines Isaac Roher, Wm M Bell, Jessee Banks, Peter Beaty, Jas McKinstry, David Beason, David E Shafer.

DUBLIN TP.

Deficiency 9; 18 Drafted.

Robt F Gallaher, Williamson Parsons, Jacob F Plumb, Mich Fogle, M'Knight Williamson, Jno B Peterson, Benj Kough, Jos Kough, Jas M Walker, David Lowis, Amos Potts, Robt M Fleming, J A Shade M D, Wm Creamer, A S Harker, Rich F Scott, Jacob Noggles, Danl Grissinger.

TELL TP.

Deficiency 11; 22 Drafted.

Robt Jones, Robt M Gray, Saml Weight, Jacob Stan, Wm Wax, Levi Piper, Absalom Gardner, Jos Parsons, Saml M Parsons, W. J. Gosborn, Jno Briggs, Robt A Speer, Jas Coulter, Jacob Kliug, Saml Varner, David F Jeffries, Henry A Dickeson, Jno Louden, Saml J. Hackadom, Faltz Amons, Thos Campbell, Jos Snyder.

WEST & PETERSBURG.

Deficiency 3; 6 Drafted.

Asberry Ewing, Reuben Maffit, Ed C Wilson, Joshua Williamson, Thos Lando, Jno B Frazier.

DIED,

Near Glen Hope, Clearfield county, on the 29th June, THOMAS JOHNSON, in the 76th year of his age. The deceased was a citizen of Huntingdon county, many years ago.

The State Militia,

A correspondent of the Press says:—"The new militia law of the State will be amended at the August session of the Legislature, so that it can be put into effect. The reason why it has not been enforced is because it contains no provision allowing the Governor to make an enrollment, but requires the regular assessors to perform the duty. If it had not been for this section, Governor Curtin would long since have taken steps to organize the militia. Unless the law is amended in August, the assessors will not make any enrolment until November."

Put in Substitutes.

It is now just about an established fact that volunteering cannot be carried out to an extent sufficient to avoid the draft, and the next best plan is for individuals to obtain substitutes and have them mustered in, in advance of the draft. Business men all over the country are taking advantage of this method to clear themselves, while it fills up the ranks without any expense to the Government. It seems too, like the most independent and satisfactory way of doing the business, relieving the principal at once of all further trouble and securing to him a certainty, which will not interfere with his business.

The impression prevails to some extent that only aliens can be put into the army. This is a mistake. There are two other classes. First, men who have rendered two years' service, and second, minors under the age of twenty years. The latter class will exempt the principle for one year in any event, and as much longer as the principal and substitutes shall not be drafted. As the latter will not be enrolled when enlisted, there is scarcely a chance of his being enrolled, and therefore the principle will be exempt for the full term of three years.

Cockroaches.

Better than all the drugs and patent mixtures for destroying these household pests is a remedy which is very simple and easily available at this season. A few parings of cucumbers, scattered about in the localities which they frequent, will drive them entirely away. Remember this and try it: there are no humbug about it.

☞ Lieut. W. H. Dieffenbach, of this place, supposed to have been killed at the battle of Spotsilvania, has turned up in good health a prisoner in Libby prison at Richmond.

TO THE TAX COLLECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

As the county treasury is in great need of money to pay relief and other demands of the county, you are hereby notified and required to collect your duplicates and pay the money into the treasury in strict conformity to the warrant thereunto attached, or suit will be brought against you.

JOHN S. BEST,
P. M. BARR,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
Commissioners.

jly20-3t

In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

In the matter of the Petition of Henry Wilson, committee of Francis Jackson, a lunatic, for an order to sell or mortgage the real estate of the said lunatic.

11th April, 1864, petition read and it is considered by the Court and ordered that a rule be, and the same is hereby granted, upon the next of kin of the said lunatic to show cause why a sale or mortgage of the real estate of said lunatic should not be ordered. Returnable to next term. By the Court.

W. C. WAGONER, Prothy.

July 20, '64, 4t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—In reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 13, 1864-1y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

To GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Esq., Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon—Sends Greeting:

WHEREAS: A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, have been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendments so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly;

And whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of the Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each *election district, of every city and county* wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the **first Tuesday of August**, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed."

Now therefore, In obedience to the requirements of the tenth article to the Constitution, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said *George W. Johnston, Sheriff of the said county, to* give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg this twenty first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, **on Tuesday, the 2d day of August, 1864**, for the purpose of voting on a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraket, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Elmire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevey's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kor's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Feightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by G. Allmond, in said township.

Also, for the information of the electors of the county of Huntingdon, publish the act, entitled an Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people, in such manner, and such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner, and form, that the people may vote for, or against, each amendment, separately, and distinctly; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this commonwealth, in regard to the adoption, or rejection, of said amendments, or either of them, the governor of this commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each, and every, sheriff of this commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city, and county: Provided, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills, in each election district, of every city and county, wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments; which said election shall be opened, held, and closed, upon the day last aforesaid, at the places, and within the hours at, and within, which the general elections of this commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed; and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors, and clerks, of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this state, who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box, or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be, respectively, labelled, on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and printed, ballots, or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors, voting for, or against, the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed fourth section to article three of the constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the constitution; and electors, voting for, or against the third amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SECTION 2. That the election, on the said proposed amendments, shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections, of this commonwealth, are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges, of the respective counties, and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for, or against, each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words, at length, and not in figures, only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office, of the court of common pleas, of the proper county, and the other sealed, and directed, to the secretary of the commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which postage shall be prepaid, at the expense of the proper county.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, on the twenty-third day of August next, before four o'clock, post meridian, to deliver to the speaker of the Senate, or the speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the commonwealth; and the same shall, on the same day, and hour, be opened, and published, in the presence of the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives, and the number of votes given for, and against, said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up, and ascertained, and duplicate certificates, of the result, shall be signed by the speakers of the two houses. One of said certificates shall be delivered to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the other of said certificates shall be delivered to the governor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved, and ratified, by a majority of the qualified voters, of this state, voting thereon: Provided, That if, for any cause, a quorum of either house of the legislature, shall not be present, at the day, and hour, above mentioned, then the said vote shall be opened, in the presence of such members, of said houses, as shall be present; and, in case of the absence of the speaker, of either of said houses, the said certificates shall be signed by the speaker present; or, in case of the absence of both speakers, by the chief clerks of both houses, or either of them, in case of the absence of one of said clerks.

SECTION 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers, whatever, in, and about the general elections of this commonwealth, shall be performed, by such officers, in, and about, the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers, or others, shall be liable to the same punishment, for the neglect of any duty, or the commission of any offence, at in, or about, the said election, as they would, for the neglect of like duty, or the commission of like offence, at, in, or about, the general elections of this commonwealth.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 2nd section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 5th of August next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges: Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

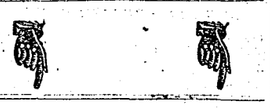
GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 28th day of June, A. D. 1864, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, June 29, '64.

Cigars for Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

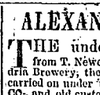
It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

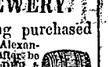
Dec 16, 1863.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention. E. O. COLDER & CO.

ap27,1864





J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. P. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, June15,1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Graffus his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

aprl19-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO

Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR GOODS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE
GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co,,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1862 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

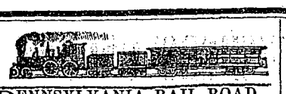
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PHILADA. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. BALT'MORE	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST MAIL.	EASTWARD. COMMODATION	EASTWARD. THROUGH &C.
P.M.	P. M.	A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	.....	P.M
4 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	1 43
5 00	.....	.....	.....	5 21	Mt. Union,	11 09	.....	9 58	1 35
5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	.....	1 25
5 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 43	1 18
5 29	7 05	6 39		5 49	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	9 30	1 07
5 44	.....	.....	.....	6 03	Petersburg,	10 47	9 18	9 13	12 52
5 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	.....	12 44
5 58	.....	.....	.....	6 17	Spruce Creek,	10 33	9 05	8 58	12 38
6 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	.....	12 23
6 22	.....	.....	.....	6 41	Tyrone,	10 18	8 49	8 42	12 15
6 32	.....	.....	.....	6 51	Tipton,	.....	.....	.....	12 05
6 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	.....	12 00
6 42	.....	.....	7 00		Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 25	8 21	11 56
6 00	8 23	6 40	7 18		Altoona,	9 40	8 10	8 11	11 49
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP
RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	UP TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	DOWN TRAINS. Even'g P. M.
LN 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 00	7 50	McConnelltown,	10 24	6 0
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,	10 00	5 40
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	5 26
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,	9 35	5 20
6 50	8 46	Coyo,	9 28	5 08
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit,	9 20	5 05
AR 7 15	AR 9 05		LE 9 05	LE 9
LE 7 25	LE 9 20	Saxton,	AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 23	4 19
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 20	4 11

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 02	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 12	6 23
8 34	10 23	Hamilton,	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 46

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fliten,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 20, 1864-1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the 10th article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain *Amendments to the Constitution,*" as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

(L. S.)

E. J. SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
may4,1864 *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a *sure preventive of Lung Fever,* and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCE, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatior litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Geodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hannaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hannaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the *undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue* for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lovers, Lophine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Lockets, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash.*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

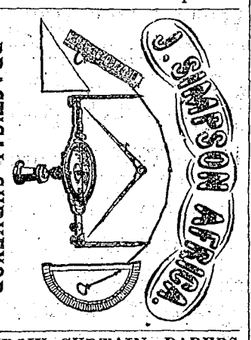
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPENAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for confidential correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC
THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wheatstone and Howard's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! *Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap*—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STOR of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks,
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,